

## A Bargain for Women!!!

To use the language of the shops.  
Is the Woman's Page, published daily by the Journal.  
Written in the interests of women, for women, by  
women. Read it to your husband, take it home to  
your wife. It gives space to the woman question,  
and is more interesting than a magazine. . . . .  
In the Journal, One Cent Everywhere

PAGES 9 TO 16.

# THE JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1896.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

## If You Buy a Paper, Buy the Best!

Here are some Star Writers of  
the Journal staff:  
JULIAN RALPH, AN DALE,  
MURAT HALSTEAD, JULIUS CHAMBERS,  
"DAN QUIN," and  
"AMUS L. FORD," and  
THEY ARE KNOWN. "BILL" NYE.  
THEY ARE FAMOUS.  
They Write for THE JOURNAL Only.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

## REVOLT AGAINST RAINES EXCISE BILL.

Practical Politicians Attack  
the Republican Major-  
ity Measure.

The Committee Flooded with  
Protests from All Parts  
of the State.

Hotel Keepers of This City Send a  
Committee to Present One  
Phase of the Question.

### ALDERMEN'S MISSION A FAILURE.

Remarkable Debates in the Senate, with  
Some Heated Remarks on the  
Rights of the Minority by  
Republican Leaders.

Albany, Feb. 20.—Every hour strengthens the Journal's assertion that the Legislature would be overwhelmed with protests as soon as the truth about the Raines excise bill became known. Senator Raines's cheerful remark that there would be a "yawp from the Democrats" did not begin to do the subject justice. The "yawp" has come, but it is quite as loud on the part of the Republicans as of anybody else. The telegrams and letters of protest that have burdened the wires and the mails for a fortnight increased a thousand-fold to-day, only to be backed up by indignant and determined delegations of citizens immediately.

As in earnest of this there appeared an earnest of this, there appeared at the Capitol to-day a committee representing the hotel keepers of New York City—Mr. Ford, of the Grand Union; Mr. Brockway and attorney, William J. Fanning of the Ashland. They sought an interview with Senator Raines and laid before him some very hard facts about the cherished Republican excise measure. They especially called his attention to the clause of the bill which provides for the revocation of a license on certain charges, and that on such revocation no license to sell can again be secured for a period of five years.

A HOTEL KEEPER'S CONTENTION.  
This, they claim, would place a proprietor absolutely at the mercy of any bar keeper or other employee who might have a grudge against the proprietor and make such a complaint to "get even." The committee insisted that the owner of the license should have some protection against such attacks, especially in view of the rigor of the penalty. The hotel men suggested that some discretion be left to the court in such cases, so that an innocent licensee owner should not be placed absolutely at the mercy of unscrupulous persons who might, through spite, deprive him of a valuable franchise for so long a period. The contention of the hotel men will be laid before the Excise Committee by Senator Page at the next meeting.

Strong protests have also been received against the provision of the bill that a fine of twice the amount of the license shall be imposed in cases of conviction for selling without securing one of the high-priced certificates. These are only samples of the objections that will be urged upon the committee within the next few days. The brewers are yet to be heard from, but it is known that they have been waiting for the complete bill before making their protest, which will be a general one, as they consider the bill oppressive in most of its provisions.

POLITICIANS' PRACTICAL PROTESTS.  
Protests are also being received from politicians all over the State, who have, up to the time they read the synopsis of the bill, refused to believe that the Republican Legislature would enact such a measure. Now that they find the worst rumors about the bill have been mild compared with the truth, they are putting in very determined protests. They do not believe that the patronage which the party will secure, or the power that it will acquire over the liquor dealers, will offset the indignation against the party.

When Senator Higgins presented the majority report in the Senate this morning he stated that it was for the purpose of jangling and that the bill was to be recommended to the committee. He did not give any explanation for having the report sent back and the movement was apparently a surprise to most of the Senators. It was not understood by Senator Foley, who came in after this action had been taken, and who demanded information. He insisted on his rights as one of the committee to be consulted. Senator Higgins arose with a very pale look to reply. He said that he had consulted with Senator Cantor and also with Senator Foley about the change and that he supposed it was all understood. Senator Foley remarked that there had not been any such consultation with him. The report included the amendments that had been brought up from New York at the time of the Governor's dinner, and none of the committee had been consulted about them. It was plainly the intention to jam the bill through, and he did not understand why it should be returned to the committee.

Sensor Rains remarked that the majority had a right to do as they saw fit about it.

CANTOR WOULD COMPROMISE.  
Senator Cantor replied that the minority did not yet choose to recognize the so-called Excise bill as a political measure. The interests affected by it were too important to be made a political football. He asserted that the Democrats were ready to join with the majority in framing a measure that would properly cover the excise question. Senator Foley interrupted with the remark that he didn't believe the report was sent to the committee for the purpose of excise legislation or of the authority. Senator Rains added to the confusion by the statement that the members knew all about the amendments that were necessary. Here the dispute was dropped by mutual consent, and the Senate ordered 10,000 copies of the bill printed for distribution. The committee bill to stop the granting of licenses in advance by local Boards of Excise in order to keep the heavy tax imposed by the Raines bill came up almost immediately.

Sensor Higgins tried to substitute the Assembly for the Senate bill, so as to hurry along, but Senator Foley objected. A pretty parliamentary fight followed, in which Senator Cantor took a hand, with the result that a point of order, made by the Democratic leader, was sustained by Lieutenant Governor Sexton, to the evident disgust of Senator Ellsworth and most of the Republicans.

Sensor Ellsworth said he did not think the minority was entitled to any consideration in connection with the excise matter, as the plain intention was to delay the bill and to do nothing else.

Sensor Cantor denied this, and pointed out the fact that there had been no hearings on the bill, and that no facts had been procured to bear on the subject. Had this been done, he was positive that the abuses the bill sought to remedy would be found in the Republican cities and the rural districts, instead of New York, as had been intimated.

Sensor Higgins and Senator Lextow threatened all sorts of things if the Demo-

crats attempted to further delay the bill. In the midst of the discussion a motion to adjourn was made and carried. During the afternoon a committee of the New York Board of Aldermen appeared to get a hearing on the Chamber of Commerce bill for submitting Sunday opening to a vote. The committee included Aldermen Winthrop, Wund, Oakley, O'Brien, Mah and Goodman. They got no encouragement, and left as suddenly as they appeared.

Troy Connellmen Protest.  
Troy, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The Common Council at its meeting to-night unanimously adopted a resolution offered by Alderman Hemmingway (Rep.), protesting against the feature of the Raines Excise bill which provides for the payment of one half the license into the State and the remainder into the County Treasury. It is claimed that the country towns contribute little in liquor licenses, and that the city carries the burden. The Senate has been petitioned from this district were requested to fight this cause.

Colonel F. D. Grant to Lecture.  
Police Commissioner Grant left yesterday for Ann Arbor, Mich., where he is to speak before the students of the Michigan University upon the subject of foreign commerce. Before departing the Commissioner took occasion to state that there would soon be held other examinations of roundsmen who desire promotion to sergeants and sergeants who want to be captains. According to Colonel Grant the Police Board may have possibly been too severe in their judgment of the men who were examined and only got 50 per cent, and they may now be given a better chance, which may succeed in placing them on the eligible list.

Southern Society's Annual Dinner.  
The Southern Society will celebrate Washington's Birthday to-morrow night at Sherry's. The toasts and speakers will be: "The Day We Celebrate," Congressman J. C. Black, of Georgia; "Financial Crisis," B. H. Bristol, Secretary of the Treasury under Grant; "Robert E. Lee," Lewis Stevenson, Chairman; "The City of New York," John W. Keller; "A Southerner in New York," John McInerney, president of the Southern National Bank. Among the guests will be Joseph Larocque, Judge Henry Bischoff, Judge Joseph F. Daly, John H. Inman, John W. Calhoun, Patrick Calhoun and President F. W. J. Hurst, of St. George's Society.

Actress Kate Davis ill.  
Actress Kate Davis, who is suing Theatrical Manager David Belasco for breach of contract, is ill, and the hearing of the testimony, which ex-Judge Ernest Hall was to have held yesterday had to be adjourned.

HAVE YOU EVER? fallen from a lofty newswoman in advance the Sunday Journal, read it, and learn how it feels to fall out of a high window.



## DONE!

## MORE CONDEMNATION OF PLUG UGLYISM.

### WHAT THE WOMEN SAY.

Mrs. E. C. Kernochan.

If the men have the souls of bulldogs let them fight. It only hurts them. A little blood flowing is sometimes a good thing for brutal men. No one need see a fight if they do not care for it.

C. L. KERNOCHAN.

Mrs. Eliza Archard Conner.

I consider public prize fights more brutalizing than bull fights. They brutalize not only the fighters themselves, but all who witness them as spectators. They draw around them a gang of drinking, gambling, degraded toughs who are a menace to civilization. They are in no sense any longer a trial of physical strength between two well-matched opponents, but are a mere gambling exhibition. If two men wished to try which was the stronger they could at any time go into an empty barn anywhere in the country or in an open field and fight it out in friendly bout, as used to be done in Ireland and Wales and in the pioneer days in this country. Nobody would hinder men from fighting in that way. But as to the human brutes who at present engage in brutalizing each other for money, I should like to see each victor in turn thrashed within an inch of his life by somebody stronger than himself till only the last one was left, and he so broken down that he could never fight again. Then we should have some peace, with laws in all the

Women Abhor the Brutalities of the Prize Ring.  
Men Prominent in Decent Sport Denounce Its Degredation  
by Pugilists.

No one seems willing to say a kind word for the plug-uglyism and brutality of prize fighting, which were so impressively condemned by prominent people who telegraphed from all parts of the United States to yesterday's Journal. These morning striking statements from well known women are presented. These become especially interesting when it is known that each of these women is deeply interested in legitimate and healthful sport.

Equally interesting are the remarks of three of the best known sporting men of New York city. These men regard with enthusiasm anything which tends to the development of strength and courage in the race, but they unqualifiedly denounce prize fighting and all its brutalizing associations.

States forbidding this brutal and shocking business.  
ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

Mrs. Robert S. MacArthur.  
I most heartily oppose prize fighting. I think it has a most demoralizing effect, both on individuals and society. I consider it one of the most serious evils of our day.  
E. F. MACARTHUR.

Miss Grace Dodge.  
I am most strongly opposed to prize fighting. I do not understand how any one can be otherwise.  
GRACE DODGE.

WHAT THE MEN SAY.  
August Belmont.  
President August Belmont, of the Jockey Club: I approve the course which the Journal has taken in

saved much humiliation and shame. I am, however, an admirer of scientific boxing with large gloves and under proper management. Such sport is advantageous in many ways, but the minute it becomes in the nature of a fight, that minute it should be condemned. I think all boys and young men ought to be taught to box as a proper and safe means of self-defence, but that does not mean that they should become fighters or necessarily engage in stilet contests. The Journal is right in condemning professional prize fighters, and all lovers of true sport are with it. Nothing can be said too strongly in condemnation of such a spectacle as is now being witnessed at El Paso. I sincerely trust that it will be the last affair of the kind attempted in this country. It certainly ought to be."

Barton J. Weeks.  
Bartow Weeks, Assistant District Attorney and chairman of the Athletic Committee of the New York Athletic Club: I would much prefer not to be quoted, on account of my dual capacity as a public official and an officer of an athletic club; yet I will say that I am against prize-fighting as it is now being conducted in this country, and think it not only brutal but disgusting. I like scientific boxing with large gloves between evenly matched men, and can see no harm in it. In fact, I might say I approve of such sport when conducted at proper places under proper management. Prize-fighting, however, is a different thing. The talk and advertising that is given the professional bruisers is simply nauseating, and their actions both in and out of the ring are, if anything, more disgusting. The sentiment of the people is clearly against them, and most States have already passed laws against brutal contests of that sort."

James A. Whiteley.  
Broker James A. Whiteley, president of the N. Y. Athletic Club, "I am certainly in favor of the passage of stringent laws against prize fighting. It can never become a manly sport or one in which gentlemen can participate on account of its disgusting brutality and degrading influences. The States should pass laws similar to that passed by Congress prohibiting prize fighting in the Territories. If this were done and they were rigidly enforced, the bruisers who are going about the country making such a disgusting spectacle of themselves would have to seek other employment, and our country would be

## THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE (THIS) HOME.

Cruelty, Dirt and Neglect the  
Alleged Attributes of the  
Deborah Nursery.

A List of Charges and Allegations  
That Extends Over a  
Decade.

SUPPORTED BY MONEY OF THE STATE.

Agent Stocking, of the Gerry Society, Re-  
hearses the History of the Institu-  
tion—An Enterprise of the  
Alexander Family.

It was learned yesterday that the State Board of Charities is at work sifting the evidence in the matter of the Deborah Nursery and Children's Protectory, at One Hundred and Forty-third street and Forest avenue, and will render a decision in a few days. Regarding the difficulties of the institution Superintendent Jenkins, of the Gerry Society, said yesterday:

"For more than ten years this society has known of the unhealthy condition of the Home, and has from time to time received complaints referring both to its sanitary condition and alleged cruelties inflicted upon its inmates. We have for several years refused to accept commitments to it and have recommended that the State money which is given to the institution be stopped, as the place was not what it should be. We have on several occasions during the past ten years sent Hebrew children there, but only when it was impossible to place them elsewhere. We have repeatedly made complaints to the Health Board in reference to the sanitary conditions of the Home, and then there have been attempts to clean it up, but the activity has always been short-lived, and the place soon returned to its original filthy state."

"I believe that the better class of Hebrew charities have also made complaints at various times regarding it. But it appears to me, although I cannot state with authority, that the principal evils from a sanitary point of view result from the penitentiary manner in which its affairs are administered. Inadequate cleaning and attendance are doubtless responsible for the unhealthy condition in a great measure. Also, the original building, which was built many years ago and which was occupied until about eighteen months ago, was utterly unsuited for the purposes of a nursery. The Home is really run by the Alexander family, who started it originally at No. 95 East Broadway, in the same building in which they conducted a pawn shop, and to this day the branches of the Alexander family are interested almost exclusively in the Home, the bread being supplied by a brother-in-law, the meat and other accessories by other relatives."

THE BOARD UNKNOWN.  
"At one of the hearings in reference to a complaint a short time ago it was impossible to discover who the Board of Directors are. No one appeared to know any individual who was connected with that Board. We have had our attention called to the cruelties practiced in the Nursery many times, and it was through our efforts that Superintendent Abrams was removed. He was indicted for assault, but the indictment was not prosecuted and the matter was allowed to drop, and Superintendent Abrams was permitted to resign, although the alleged directors said at the time that he had been deposed. A meeting of the committee in whose charge the matter has been placed took place at the office of Tunis Bergen, one of the State Board of Charities. Mr. Rhineclander Stewart is the chairman of the committee, and the case will doubtless be thoroughly investigated."

"The female branch of the Home, at the corner of Eagle avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first street, which is managed by Superintendent Davis, is kept in fairly good condition, and he does not improve much, apparently, to take proper care of the children under his charge. As far back as 1885 an investigation was held, in which one of the directors of the Home took an active part, and the report at that time was very bad, and it has not improved much since."

On May 16, 1885, a report of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment makes complaint that the children who are paid for by the city were not properly treated, and the general condition of the Nursery both as to its treatment of children and the dirty and disgusting state of the building was at that time fully ventilated. It was shown on October 20, 1885, that two children named Kohn had been severely neglected, and when removed from the Nursery by friends were in a deplorable state of filth. President Gerry and Director Mack, of the Gerry Society, made a subsequent investigation and discovered that the house was scantily furnished, the floors bare and the ceilings in some places tumbled down. The second and third floors were used as dormitories, and had from ten to fourteen beds in every room; nineteen children were on the sick list, two with sore eyes and several with whooping cough."

WITHOUT AUTHORITY.  
At this time the attention of the State Board of Charities and the Health Board were called to the condition of the Nursery, and the State Board reported that the knowledge of the existing evils, but had no authority to take action in the matter. No reply was received from the Health Board at that time. Complaints were made on July 7, 1888, and August 12, 1889, by the Health Inspector and on July 16, 1891, another complaint was made in reference to the sanitary condition of the building Nos. 95 and 103 East Broadway, and also one against the girls' department of the Deborah Nursery, which was located at that time at No. 419 East Eighty-third street."

On October 26, 1894, Abraham Kaufman, aged fifteen, and Maurice and Samuel Schwarzbart, aged thirteen and eleven, respectively, applied to the Gerry Society for shelter, and complained that a teacher named Trostler was in the habit of beating them with a walking cane. In court the teacher admitted this, and was severely reprimanded."

AGAIN IN THE COURTS.  
On December 3, 1894, the Nursery again appeared in court, little Reuben Goldstein being the victim, with a complaint by Nathaniel S. Roseman, manager for W. H. Charters, of No. 128 Second avenue, called the Gerry Society's attention to the Reuben Goldstein case. An abscess was found on the left side of his neck, which had received no attention. The boy stated he had not had a bath in a long time. His sister was said to have lost her eyes through a disease contracted in the Nursery."

On May 14, 1895, Isaac Brownfield complained that a teacher named Eppstein, who was superintendent for a short time after Abrams had resigned, struck him with a cane, and his father was directed by the Gerry Society to make a complaint in a police court against Eppstein."

The records of the society show fifteen or twenty other serious charges against the institution, and in the report of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment dated May 10, 1895, Mayor Gilroy said: "If the charges made are anything like those reported, the examination of the Comptroller and Health Department it is a scandalous condition of affairs." Comptroller Myers said that that state of affairs did exist on March 17, at which date the complaint was made, but had been remedied to a degree since. The Comptroller, however, recommended that no more children should be sent there."